MONDAY, July 1. 1765. 115 [NUMB. 1556.]

# The BOSTON Evening-Post.

*Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.*

*Remainder of the* Piece *begun in our laſt.*

I Should now conclude, having as far as the brevity to which I am confined, will permit, finiſhed what I at firſt propoſed in this eſſay; but it ſeems neceſſary to conſider ſome other matters relating to the ſubject, which have been often mention'd to juſtify the taxation. I have not time to ſtudy in what order theſe matters would moſt properly fall under conſideration, I ſhall take them juſt as they happen to occur to my mind.

It has been ſaid that the impoſitions upon the colonies have been the more inſiſted upon, and the more rigorous, from an apprehenſion that they were aiming at *independency*: and becauſe the miniſtry were exaſperated at their diſputing the parliament's right to tax them.

As to the dependency or independency of the colonies, I cannot conceive how theſe terms can be applicable to them. They are a part of the Britiſh dominions,—but, can one part of a kingdom be ſaid to be dependant on another, when all have the ſame common rights? They have indeed a reciprocal dependence upon one another for aſſiſtance, conveniency, and ſecurity of their common and reſpective rights; but they do not derive their rights from one another. From the author of nature alone they receive them. And no other power has a right to infringe them. If the independency which the colonies are ſuppoſed to aim at, means nothing more, than that they claim the ſame natural rights of liberty and property, as their countrymen in England; it is very certain ſuch is their claim. And as the people in England do not acknowledge that they depend upon the [illegible] will and favour of any power on earth for the enjoyment of theſe rights; ſo, neither do the colonies. And is there any thing in theſe pretenſions that can juſtly offend our brethren in England? Would they wiſh us to part with our deareſt inheritance without remonſtrating with the honeſt boldneſs and freedom of Engliſhmen? Would they wiſh us, upon ſuch an intereſting occaſion, to behave in a manner unworthy our relation to them?

But if the independency which the colonies were ſuppoſed to aim at, was a deſign to throw off their allegiance to his Majeſty and the crown of Great-Britain, nothing could be more unjuſt than ſuch a ſuppoſition; for never were ſubjects more ſtrongly and affectionately attach'd to their Sovereign, than the colonies are, without exception, to his Majeſty King George the Third, and his Royal Houſe; never people were more unanimous and firm in their adherence to the laws and conſtitution of England, or more ready to riſk their lives and proprieties in their defence. This affection and loyalty proceeded from a ſenſe of duty and intereſt; for under their lawful Sovereigns, his Majeſty's Predeceſſors, they enjoy'd, and were protected in the poſſeſſion of their rights and privileges, and found their King ever ready to hear their petitions and promote their welfare. While they poſſeſs theſe advantages, what motives can the Engliſh Americans poſſibly have to throw off their allegiance to his Majeſty, or deſire a change of government. Their rights, liberty and property being fully ſecured to them by the Engliſh conſtitution, what can they wiſh for more under any government?——Thoſe that are injured and oppreſſed under a tyrannical government, will naturally deſire and ſeek a change;—but the Engliſh colonies, whoſe rights are ſecured to them by the excellent conſtitution of England, can with reſpect to government, form no wiſh of happineſs beyond it, and can have no change but for the worſe. If the colonies were at this time, or ſhould be at any future period, entirely unconnected with the people in any other part of the world, and had the ſyſtem of their laws, and their conſtitution now to form; they could no way act ſo wiſely as by adopting the laws and conſtitution of England for their own; and putting themſelves under the protection and government of a Monarch ſo powerful and ſo good as he muſt be who is an obſerver and defender of the Engliſh laws and conſtitution: And therefore, ſuppoſe the colonies ever ſo great and powerful, they could never deſire a change of government, becauſe it would be to their own diſadvantage; their greatneſs and power would be, in equal proportion, the greatneſs and power of England; while the inhabitants of all parts of the Britiſh dominions enjoy'd the ſame common rights, there would be no jealouſy between them; they would rejoice in each other's proſperity, and think it an addition to their own ſecurity & happineſs. Thus much may ſuffice, to ſhew that there never can be a diſpoſition in the colonies to break off their connection with the mother country, to depart from their allegiance to his Majeſty, to refuſe ſubmiſſion to the Engliſh government, and adherence to the Engliſh conſtitution; ſo long as they are permitted to have the full enjoyment of thoſe rights which that conſtitution entitles them to, they deſire no more, nor can they be ſatisfied with leſs.

This brings me to conſider the nature of that relation that really ſubſiſts between the mother country and the colonies. If we ſuppoſe the King to act in behalf of the whole Engliſh nation, which having, by laws of its own making conferred that office upon him, is bound to abide by, and acknowledge his actions in their behalf, as their own; then there will be an implied contract virtually ſubſiſting, between the King & the nation on the one part, & the adventurers for ſettling the colonies, on the other.

The lands to be ſettled are ſuppoſed to be not yet in the poſſeſſion of either the King or any of his ſubjects; but the implied contract I take to be this ——That if the adventurers will hazard their lives and properties in acquiring, according to the rules of juſtice, poſſeſſions in the deſart regions of America, far remote from their native land, and encounter all the difficulties and dangers neceſſarily attending ſuch an enterpriſe, that then the King and the nation will ſupport and defend them in thoſe poſſeſſions: They paying due allegiance to his Majeſty, and holding the lands of him upon ſtipulated conditions; and that they ſhall loſe no part of their natural *rights, liberty and property*, by ſuch a removal; but that *they, and all their poſterity for ever, ſhall as fully and freely enjoy them, to all intents, conſtructions, and purpoſes whatſoever, as if they and every of them were born in England*.

For who would have left their friends and country, and travelled into remote inhoſpitable deſarts, expoſed to a thouſand hardſhips and dangers, to make ſettlements where they would be leſs free than they were at home?

Theſe terms and conditions were certainly implied, in the original contract and the enjoyment of theſe rights was expreſly granted by charter.

The inhabitants of the colonies then, are as much a part of the Engliſh nation, as if they had remained at home; and are, with reſpect to their natural rights, no way inferior to their brethren in England; for ſurely they could not deſerve to loſe thoſe rights, by expoſing themſelves to ſo many hardſhips in making ſettlements ſo highly beneficial to their mother country.

That the colonies, as well as the realm of England, are ſubject to the Engliſh government, and under the ſame common head, they never pretended to deny; on the contrary they eſteem it their great happineſs and their glory that they are ſo. All that they require is a free participation of the advantages *that* government entitles them to, in common with the people in England: And *this*, they think no undutiful or unreaſonable pretenſion.

They deſire to render their mother country all the reſpect and aſſiſtance that can be expected from dutiful and affectionate children, ſtrongly attached to the intereſt of the country and people from whence they ſprung, and intereſted in their preſervation and welfare. But certainly the relation in which they ſtand, can never require the colonies to be excluded from their moſt eſſential rights, their *liberty and property*;—Nor can their *mother country*, conſiſtently with *that* character, deſire to deprive them of this their moſt valuable inheritance, the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtick of Engliſhmen. This would be to cauſe an irreparable diſunion between the mother country and her colonies, and effectually cut them off from being the ſame nation; for what union can ſubſiſt between freemen and ſlaves? Children have certainly the ſame right to liberty and property, as their parents: But if parents take upon them, by force, to diſpoſe of the property of their children, and to make laws to bind them without their own conſent,—how then are the children free? How are they under the ſame conſtitution as their parents? No, they are neither.——And from the moment ſuch a diſtinction takes place, the ſocial bands of love and unity between them will be broken; and by whatever names ſuch directors may be called, they will be conſidered by thoſe that bear the burdens, as taſk maſters and oppreſſors, and will themſelves by degrees loſe the ſpirit of freedom, & become like the ſlaves that they have made.

I ſhall not pretend to define the powers that an aſſembly of men choſen by a people to repreſent them in parliament, ought to aſſume; tho' I think it a matter of great importance to mankind, that the juſt limits of every power concern'd in publick affairs, ſhould be as generally and exactly known as poſſible; for it is equally dangerous, to yield too much, or too little obedience; and therefore, we ought to know the exact meaſure, due to every office. Parliaments have frequently thrown ſuch diſcouragements upon inquiries concerning the boundaries of their power, that few perſons will meddle with the ſubject.

I know it is the opinion of ſome, that a parliament's power is the foundation of the law: and that their act can make any thing lawful or not, as they pleaſe.——But this is certainly a miſtake. No parliament can alter the nature of things, or make that good which is really evil. If they could do this, then they might alter the whole form of the conſtitution where they are choſen.—They might make themſelves independent on their conſtituents, and be perpetual dictators—or they might do any thing——But this cannot be: There is certainly ſome bounds to their power, & 'tis pity they were not more certainly known.

To make this tax which we think unconſtitutional, a popular meaſure in England, and appear to be a juſt one to us, it has been much inſiſted upon, that great part of the expences of the late war, were incurred on our account;——for our defence and protection, &c. And therefore that it would be a hardſhip upon Great-Britain to bear all the expence, while we received the benefit. This tenderneſs to the people of England, was well calculated to take off their attention from the incroachments upon the rights of their fellow ſubjects in America; in levying taxes, &c. upon them, without their own conſent, by a parliament where they have no repreſentative. It had likewiſe the appearances of equity towards the colonies, who I ſuppoſe would not have been unwilling to bear a due proportion of the charges of their own defence. I ſhall not pretend to judge whether the ſums they levied on themſelves amounted to their proportionable part of the whole, nor how that proportion ought to be aſcertain'd. However I muſt obſerve, that a ſmall part only of the expences of the American war, was on account of the meer defence of the Engliſh colonies; the greateſt part was incurred in the proſecution of a larger plan of opperations. The conqueſt of thoſe extenſive territories now added to the Britiſh dominions: And will not thoſe great acquiſitions, be an equivalent for the expences that attended them? Muſt the colonies, which comparatively receive little or no advantage by them be taxed on their account, when they will in themſelves, with proper management, be to Great Britain a conſtant ſource of wealth? I ſuppoſe the advantages Great-Britain receives by her intercourſe with her colonies, together with the conſequences of their falling into the hands of a rival power, were inducements abundantly ſufficient for all ſhe has done for them; why then muſt ſo much be charged to their account? I have not heard that any reimburſement was demanded of Portugal, nor of other ſtates in Europe, for the aſſiſtance they received from Great-Britain;——Will ſhe treat her children with leſs kindneſs than ſtrangers?

But it is not the tax itſelf, it is the unconſtitutional manner of impoſing it, that is the great ſubject of uneaſineſs to the colonies. Whatever juſtice there may be in their bearing a proportional charge of the war, they apprehend, that manner of levying the money upon them, *without their own conſent*, by which they are deprived of one of the moſt valuable rights of Britiſh ſubjects, *never can be right*.

Think not, my countrymen, that theſe thoughts proceed from a factious ſpirit, or a heart diſaffected to *his Majeſty's perſon* and *government*, on the contrary I ſolemnly declare, that I would freely riſk my life in the defence of *both*. I have often taken the oaths of allegiance to his Majeſty, and always did it with full conſent of my whole heart, & theſe ſentiments I verily believe I ſhall carry with me to the grave. But I could not ſee ſo large a part of his Majeſty's dominions, ſo great a number of his faithful ſubjects, and all their poſterity yet unborn, diſhonoured, and deprived (as I clearly apprehend) of the moſt ſacred rights of Britiſh ſubjects, without declaring my thoughts with an honeſt freedom.

Think not that I mean to ſtir up a rebellious ſpirit, or raiſe commotions in the government. Quite the contrary——my aim is to increaſe the happineſs of his Majeſty's Reign to himſelf and all his ſubjects.

I have endeavour'd to ſpread more extenſively among my countrymen, the knowledge of their rights; and the moſt proper means to obtain redreſs of grievances that I can adviſe them to is, from every quarter to ſend their humble petitions and remonſtrances to his Majeſty—He will not be deaf to the voice of ſo great a body of his faithful ſubjects.

*Vide the Appendix, containing* [illegible]

*From the* London Gazetteer, *May* 2. 1765.

The North American agents beg you will insert the following card, in answer to Mr. C. D———'s letter in your Saturday's paper.

THE agents of North-America present their most grateful compliments to Mr. C. D. (who they conceive to be the S——— at ——'s first clerk) and are extremely obliged to him for the alternative, which his right honourable master has allowed him to offer. Conceiving themselves the *only representatives* of America, they most chearfully acquiesce in his last proposition, and hereby declare their *choice* to defend themselves without any *military aid*. They dread no enemy but the mother country, and wish to preserve America as an asylum for the wrecks of liberty. Mr. C. D. must pardon the agents if they think his knowledge is inferior to his zeal. There are no want of barracks in Quebec, or any part of America; but if an increase of them is necessary, at whose expence should that be? What is the practice in England? All that the agents contend for is, that the same protection of property and domestic security which prevails in England, should be preserved in America. Let Mr. C. D. or his master, first try the effects of quartering soldiers on butchers, bakers, or other private houses here, and then transport the measure to America,—Parental example may produce filial obedience,—But no———at——, or his clerk, can ever conceive, that the people of America, or those in England, (whose interest depend on a commercial connexion and strictest amity with them) will tamely submit to encroachments on so dear a part of their liberties, which they call on the bill of rights to defend. The people of England and America are the same; one King, and one law; and those who endeavour to promote a distinction, are truly enemies to both.

*April* 29. There has been lately shewn at the fair of St. Germains in France, an extraordinary Indian bird called the Cassowary; it is not covered with feathers, but with bristles like a boar. It is without wings or tongue, but has on each side his breast sharp quills, which serve for its defence; it runs faster than a horse. Altho' it is but eight months old, it is six feet high. Its legs are very large, but proportioned to the size of its body. It is armed with a horn in its forehead; and when he moves, his skin shews of different colours all very bright.

*May* 1. Letters from Paris remark, that whilst colonies are forming in Asia, Africa, and America, there is a general complaint of depopulation from every part of Europe.

Yesterday the Captain of a vessel was bro't to town from Exeter, by virtue of a warrant from Sir John Fielding, on suspicion of being concerned in sinking a ship on the high seas, with intent to defraud the insurance office, who committed him to Covent-Garden roundhouse for farther examination. And an express is sent after the merchant, who is supposed to have set him to work.

One trading house in the Isle of Man has now in hand above ten thousand anchors of French brandy, which the government are about to purchase for the use of the navy.

They write from Waterford in Ireland, that the Roman Catholicks in that county, on a late computation, have been found to exceed his Majesty's protestant subjects in the proportion of seven to one.

On Saturday last sailed from Falmouth, his Majesty's Ships Niger and Pearl for Newfoundland.

*May* 6. The Solebay man of war, at Spithead, is soon to sail with some fresh instructions for Commodore Graves on the coast of Guinea.

A gentleman in Birmingham has begun a large manufactory of all kinds of watches, for home sale as well as exportation. It is said he intends to sink 20,000l. to carry it into execution. Several hands are already gone down to serve him.

The following is a discription of the head of the new Victory man of war, soon to be launched at Chatham.---On a grand triumphal arch is seated Brittannia, with her train; consisting of commerce, art, and public Faith, who are supported by Neptune and Mars, with their proper attributes. Over her are three Cherubims, one holding the Laurel crown, the second a Cornucopia, and the third a Regal crown. Under her feet is Envy cloathed in a garment spangled with Fleurs de Lis, with the French standard broke and tore in her hand. The arch is sustained by the four nations, well represented, standing on a solid rock, decorated with shells and sea weeds, which, with the ornamental part, has an exceeding fine effect.

The ladies of the court end of the town, being determined to keep as much as possible a fashion in particular to themselves; or at least prevent the lower orders of people from approaching too near them in their habiliaments, have invented a new kind of trimming composed of gold and silver twist, mixed with several sorts of silk, &c. the cost of which only, for a suit of cloaths, amounts to at least ten pounds.

A suit of rich embroidered crimson velvet and gold, is preparing for the appearance of his royal highness the duke of York, and one of silver and gold for his royal highness the duke of Gloucester, all manufactured in Spitalfields.

We hear that the most brilliant appearance of the nobility in English manufactured silk, is expected on his Majesty's next birth-day, that was ever known in the kingdom.

## NEW-YORK, June 24.

*Extract of a Letter from* Detroit, *May* 10.

"We are informed, that Maisonville & Andrew the Huron, who were sent from this to Fort Pitt, were sent from thence with some Englishmen to the Illinois, whom it is supposed are burnt; as Pondiac's nephew arrived at the Miamees from thence the 9th inst. and told the Indians that Pondiac had kill'd 6 Englishmen, 1 Frenchman, & 3 Indians, that had been sent from Fort Pitt to that place, and carried them to Ouiattanon, where they were all burnt except two, which he intends to bring to the Miamees for a present.—Pondiac is now raising the St. Joseph Indians, the Miamees, the Mascoutins, Ouiattanons, Pians and Illinois, to come to this place the beginning of next month, to make what efforts they can against us, for which purpose he has procured a large belt for each nation, and one larger than the rest for a hatchet for the whole; they are to be joined by some of the northern Indians, as is reported. This, they say, is to be an undertaking of their own, as they are not to have any assistance from the French.—When Pondiac left the Miamees, he told them to remain quiet till he came back, as it should then be all peace or all war. I make no doubt of their intention to perform what we have been informed of, tho' don't think it will come to any head; and am likewise well convinced if Pondiac could be made believe he would be well received at this place, he would desist from any intentions he may have; but it will be impossible to convince him of that, while there are such a number of traiterous villians about him. You can't imagine what infamous lies are made about us. Some of the fellows who came from the Miamees last spring, upon whom we had a court of enquiry, are run away, and have made some very insolent speeches to the Indians."

By a Gentleman from Bedford we learn that all was quiet on the communication betwixt that place and Pittsburgh; that a large quantity of goods had lately got up there; and that a white man, named M'Clure, was killed there by an Indian, occasioned by some difference betwixt them, when the Indian took an opportunity of dispatching him with his knife, and afterwards escaped, but some Indians are gone after him to endeavor to bring him in.

We hear, from good authority, that on the 2d Inst. Sir William Johnson had just finish'd with 900 Indians; that his House was then full of Ottowas and Chippiwaes, and that the Indians of Ohio, Sandusky, &c. were then on their Way to his House, so that he is not likely to have a Moment's Leisure this Season.

We hear from Albany that 6 Indians in a bark canoe, attempting to cross the ferry at Green Bush, were overset, & four of them were *happily* drowned.

KILLINGLY, June 17, 1765.

On Monday last, the House of James Bruce of this Place, was struck with lightning: which entered in at the Roof, near the Chimney, took off several Boards and a Rafter, which were split into small splinters, and some of them carried ten or twelve Rods Distant from the House; the Lightning then runing down a Post, entered a Room; where eight Persons were setting, tearing up the Floor next the Chimney, spliting a Sleeper adjoining the Hearth, in so small Pieces, that none could be found exceeding three Feet in Length, and two Inches in Diameter, without hurting any Person, except a Woman, who received a small wound on her Leg, by the Lightning, which soon turned of a purple Colour, swell'd much and was extreme painful. A Man was sitting in the Garret, separating Hemp from Tow, that was intermix'd; and the Tow was set on Fire, without his receiving any harm. No Person in the House was sensible of hearing the Thunder, tho' they imagined they heard some uncommon Noise.---Two Hogs that that lay near the House were killed.——

The same Day, a Barn was struck with Lightning in this Town.

Last Monday Evening, there was a severe Thunder Storm at Middleton; the Chimney of Mr. Samuel Torry's House, of that Place, was very much shattered with the Lightning, and Mrs. Torry, who was setting near the Chimney, was wounded by some of the Stones falling on her, but she is like to recover,—A Tree standing at Deacon Rockwell's Door, was also much shattered, with the Lightning. The same Evening, a House on the East Side of the River, at Middletown, (at a Place call'd Wangum) was struck, and Two Children much burnt by the Lightning. And,

Last Thursday Afternoon, one Mr. Gillman, of East Hartford, was struck down with a Flash of Lightning, and lay Speechless and Senseless, for several Hours, before he came to.

*PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire, June* 28.

We hear from Dunstable, that about 14 Days since a Flash of Lightning struck 15 Sheep (lying down under a large Oak Tree, within a very small Distance from an House) dead upon the Spot, and the Tree not broke. And,

Near about the same Time a Flash of Lightning struck a Vessel on the Stocks at Newmarket, which mov'd several Planks, &c. and started a Number of Trunnels above a Quarter of an Inch.

Last Wednesday the Frame of a Meeting House, design'd for Mr. *Robert Sandeman*, was Rais'd near the Canoe-Bridge, in this Town.

Friday last arrived here his Majesty's sloop Gaspee, Capt. Allen, and sailed again on Saturday, and on Monday returned with a French schooner called the La Amatie, belonging to Hispaniola: She was lyat anchor under the land in Ipswich bay, almost loaded with bricks and lumber, and bound for St. Peters near Newfoundland.

NEWPORT, June 24.

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at* Philadelphia, *dated last Tuesday.*

I Have inclosed the Resolves of the Virginia Assembly, on debating the Stamp Act. The Governor, as soon as he heard what they were about, sent for them, and without preamble, told them he would dissolve them; and that minute they were dissolved. As they are of an extraordinary nature, thought they might not be disagreeable. They are as follows.

"WHEREAS the hon. House of Commons, in England, have of late drawn into question, how far the general assembly of this colony hath power to enact laws for laying of taxes and imposing duties, payable by the people of this his Majesty's most antient colony: For settling and ascertaining the same to all future times, the house of burgesses of this present general assembly have come to the following resolves:——

*Resolved*, That the first adventurers, settlers of this his Majesty's colony and dominion of Virginia, brought with them and transmitted to their posterity, and all other his Majesty's subjects since inhabiting in this his Majesty's colony, all the privileges and immunities that have at any time been held, enjoyed and possessed by the people of Great Britain.

*Resolved*, That by two royal charters, granted by King James the first, the colony aforesaid are declared and entitled to all privileges and immunities of natural born subjects, to all intents and purposes, as if they had been abiding and born within the realm of England.

*Resolved*, That his Majesty's liege people of this his antient colony have enjoyed the right of being thus governed, by their own assembly, in the article of taxes and internal police, and that the same have never been forfeited, or any other way yielded up, but have been constantly recognis'd by the King and people of Britain.

*Resolved*, Therefore, that the general assembly of this colony, together with his Majesty or his substitutes, have, in their representative capacity, the only exclusive right and power to lay taxes and imposts upon the inhabitants of this colony: And that every attempt to vest such power in any other person or persons whatever, than the general assembly aforesaid, is illegal, unconstitutional and unjust, and have a manifest tendency to destroy British as well as American liberty.

*Resolved*, That his Majesty's liege people, the inhabitants of this colony, are not bound to yield obedience to any law or ordinance whatever, designed to impose any taxation whatsoever upon them, other than the laws or ordinances of the general assembly aforesaid.

*RESOLVED*, That any person, who shall, by speaking or writing, assert or maintain, that any person or persons, other than the general assembly of this colony, have any right or power to impose or lay any taxation on the people here, shall be deemed an enemy to this his Majesty's colony."

We have advice that Capt. Willet Carpenter, of this place, lately died on the coast of Africa.

Commodore Graves in the Edgar, with the Shannon & Hound sloops, were at Gambia the 1st of May.

## Boston, July 1.

Tuesday last His Excellency the Governor was pleased to prorogue the Great and General Court or Assembly of this Province, to Wednesday the 14th of August next, having first signed his Consent to the following engrossed Bills, viz.

AN ACT *for granting the Sum of* Thirteen Hundred Pounds, *for the Support of His Majesty's Governor.*

*An Act impowering* Peter Hallet *to make and execute a Deed of Exchange with* Stephen Hallet, *of certain Lands lying in* Yarmouth, *in the County of* Barnstable.

*An Act to establish and confirm the Records of the Proprietors of* Athol.

*An Act in addition to an Act, intitled, An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, and for securing the Effects of insolvent Debtors, for the Benefit of their Creditors.*

*An Act for apportioning and assessing a Tax of Fifty Thousand Pounds.*

*An Act for supplying the Treasury with the Sum of One Hundred and Ninety seven Thousand Pounds to be applied for the Redemption of Government Securities that will become due in June 1766.*

*An Act for supplying the Treasury with the Sum of Sixteen Thousand and eight Hundred Pounds.*

*An Act to impower the Province Treasurer to draw Bills of Exchange upon* Jasper Mauduit, *Esq; late Agent of the Province in* Great-Britain.

*An Act for regulating the Grammer School in* Ipswich, *in the County of* Essex, *and for incorporating certain Persons to manage and direct the same.*

*An Act to prevent Damage being done in the Woods in* Plymouth, Sandwich, Barnstable, Falmouth, *and* Wareham, *by hunting with Hounds and Dogs.*

*An Act for incorporating the Second Precinct in the Town of* Stoughton, *in the County of* Suffolk (*as it now is*) *into a District, by the Name of* Stoughtonham.

*An Act for incorporating into a Town the Lands in the County of* Berkshire, *called* Yokun *and Mount Ephraim, by the Name of* Richmont.

*An Act for erecting the new Plantation called* Charlemont, *in the County of* Hampshire, *into a Town by the Name of* Charlemont.

*An Act for erecting a Town in the County of* Lincoln, *by the Name of* Bristol.

*An Act for erecting the new Plantation called Number* Four, *in the County of* Berkshire, *into a Town by the Name of* Becket.

*An Act for erecting the new Plantation called* Hunts-Town, *in the County of* Hampshire, *into a Town by the Name of* Ashfield.

*An Act for erecting the Plantation called* New Framingham, *in the County of* Berkshire, *into a Town by the Name of* Lanesborough.

*An Act to erect the Plantation called* West-Hoosuck, *in the County of* Berkshire, *into a Town by the Name of* Williamstown.

*An Act further to explain, amend and carry into Execution an Act made in the First Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, entitled, "An Act for raising a Sum of Money by Lottery for repairing* Faneuil-*Hall in* Boston.

*An Act for raising by Lottery the Sum of* Three Thousand two Hundred Pounds, *for Building another Hall for the Students of* Harvard-College *to dwell in.*

*An Act for the Preservation of the Beach and Harbour in the Town of* Plymouth.

*An Act for the Preservation and Increase of Moose and Deer on* Tarpoline-*Cove Island, and* Nennemesset *Island, lying and being in the County of* Dukes-County.

*An Act to enable the Proprietors of the Town of* Windham, *in the County of* Cumberland, *to exchange the Ministerial Home-Lot, so called, for other Lands in the said Town.*

Last Wednesday Evening departed this Life, after a long Indisposition, Mrs. *Mary Pynchon*, in the 48th Year of her Age, Consort of the Hon. *Joseph Pynchon*, Esq; Her Remains were decently and honourably interred last Friday Evening.

On Friday Morning died here after a few Days Illness, Mrs. *Haley Blanchard*, in the 32d Year of her Age, Consort of Mr. *Caleb Blanchard*, of this Town, Merchant: Her Remains were decently interred on Saturday Afternoon.

And last Evening died *Joseph Green*, Esq; of this Town, Merchant, aged 62. His Remains are to be interr'd on Wednesday Afternoon from his House in Hanover Street.

We hear that the Jamaica Sloop of War, Capt. Gidoin, who lately sailed from this Port, arrived at Newport last Week.


# William Fisher

*In* Cornhill, BOSTON,

*Has lately imported from* LONDON,

A general Assortment of *English* GOODS; which he sells at the cheapest Rates.

*Imported and to be sold by*

# Edward Walker

*At his SHOP lately improved by Mr.* Christopher Clarke, *next Door to Messieurs* Fleets *Printing-Office, in Cornhill*, Boston,

ALLUM, Brimstone, Sulpher, copperas, redwood, logwood, *Spanish* white, *Spanish* brown, red lead, verdigrease, gum arabic, argol, ground madder, ground redwood, red saunder, nutgalls, indigo, *Poland* and common starch, salt-petre, sago, rice, *French* barley, pearl barley, *Raisins, Currants, Figs, Prunes, Almonds*, anniseed, carraway seed, coriander seed, *Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger*, oatmeal, *split Peas*, single and refined loaf Sugar, brown and powder sugar, Durham and Young's mustard, Kippen's and Tilloch's snuff, *Florence* oyl, *Capers, Anchovies*, Castile soap, *Best Bohea* and *Hyson Tea, Coffee* and *Chocolate*, sal volatile, Hungary and lavender water: With a large *Assortment of China, Glass*, and *Delph Ware*: Looking-glasses, long and short London pipes, Bristol pipes, *japanned Tea Boards, Waiters, Tea Chests, Bread Baskets & Snuff Boxes*: Mehogany Tea chests, Henry VIIIths Cards, &c.—&c.—&c.—&c.—&c.—cheap for Cash.

Wheelwright's Wharf,

TO-MORROW,

Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION

A Quantity of choice SHOP-SUGARS, Molasses, Cotton, Coffee, and Cocoa.

*The Sale to began at 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon.*

*Wanted*, a Person that can write well and understands Accounts. Such an one who can be well recommended may meet with Employ by applying to *Zachariah Johonnot*.

*Imported from* LONDON,
*and to be sold by*

# James Jackson,

*At his Shop in Union-Street*, Boston,
*Very reasonably for the Cash*,

A handsome Assortment of *European* and *India* GOODS,
*Consisting of the following Articles, viz.*

Broad-Cloths of various colours and prices, German Serges, Ratteens, plain & knap'd Bath Bevers, Kerseys, Half Thicks, emboss'd Serges, Baizes, white Flannels, strip'd Swanskins, Worsted and Hair Plushes, Cotton Velvets, Thicksets and Fustians, Sagathees, Duroy, Everlasting, Camblets, Calamancoes, Shalloons, Durants and Tammies, Poplins, sprig'd Mecklenburgs, Yard-wide Prussianets, Alopeens, Bombazeens and Crape, 3-4, 7-8 and yard-wide Irish Linens, Irish and Holland Sheetings, Dowlas, 3-4, 7-8, yard wide and yard and 7-8 Manchester Cotton and Linen Checks, Bed-Ticks, Garlix, Oznabrigs, brown Hollands, Cambricks, plain, spotted and flower'd Lawns, fine migeonetted & Scotch Gauze ditto, fine thick, sheer and cambrick Muslins, black and white Gauzes, border'd Lawn Handkerchiefs, Womens and Childrens Stays, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, half-yard and yard-wide Alamodes, Persians, Taffaties, Lutestrings, Ducapes, crimson and black Sattins, Paduasoys, a fine Assortment of the newest fashion Trimmings for Gowns, a fine Assortment of Calicoes, Chinces, Patches, and printed Cotton and Linens, yard-wide plain and figur'd India Dimothy, half-yard corded ditto, Worsted, Cotton and Thread Hose, Childrens black and red Morocco Shoes, Womens black Calamanco and Sattin ditto, Writing and Cartridge Paper, Boys Felt and Castor Hats, Mens Worsted and Cotton Caps, black Capuchin Silks and Trimmings, black Bone and white Cap Laces, Womens black Velvet, colour'd ditto for Capes, Buttons and Twist, sewing Silk, Trimming for Stays, a fine Assortment of new fashion and other Ribbons, Silk Ferrets, broad and narrow Qualities, Garterings, Silk Laces for Stays, colour'd and white Threads, Worsted and Crewels, yellow Canvas, a very fine Assortment of white and yellow Metal and Horn Buttons, yellow and white Metal Buckles, Napkin and Clouting Diaper and Damask Table Cloths, Fans, Necklaces and Earings, Womens Velvet Masks, Chip Bonnets, dark Cotton Gowns, blue and white and dark strip'd Cotton Hollands, and a Variety of other Articles.

*Likewise*, Choice Bohea Tea, Coffee and Chocolate, fine French Indigo, Starch, Pepper, & Spices, by the Dozen or smaller Quantity.

Boston, *July* 1765.

# SCHEME
## Of a LOTTERY

FOR raising TWELVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY Dollars towards Re-building Faneuil-*Hall*.

Agreeable to an Act of the General court, wherein Messieurs *Joseph Jackson, Thomas Cushing, Benjamin Austin, Samuel Sewall, John Ruddock*, and *John Hancock*, or any three of them, are appointed Managers; who are sworn to the faithful Performance of their Trust.

*Faneuil*-Hall Lottery No. Five,

Consists of 4200 Tickets, at *Three Dollars* each; 1081 of which are Prizes of the following Value.

| Prizes. | | Dollars. | | Dollars |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | of | 2000 | is | 2000 |
| 2 | of | 500 | are | 1000 |
| 2 | of | 250 | are | 500 |
| 15 | of | 100 | are | 1500 |
| 14 | of | 50 | are | 700 |
| 17 | of | 20 | are | 340 |
| 30 | of | 10 | are | 300 |
| 1000 | of | 5 | are | 5000 |
| 1081 Prizes, | | | | 11,340 |
| 3119 Blanks, | | | | |

4200 Tickets at 3 *Dollars* each, is—12,600 Dollars.
To be paid in Prizes, — — 11,340 Ditto.
Remains for the Market, 1,260 Dollars.

As the the above Scheme is much preferable to the last, the Managers doubt not of Drawing in Two Months at farthest.

Public Notice will be given of the time and place of drawing; and as soon as the drawing is finished, a list of the prizes will be published in *Edes* and *Gill's Boston Gazette*, &c. and the money paid to the possessors of the Benefit Tickets, within twenty days after drawing. Gold as well as Silver will be received for the tickets and the prizes paid off in like manner. Prizes not demanded within twelve months after drawing, will be deem'd as generously given for the purpose aforesaid, and will be applied accordingly.

TICKETS are to be sold by the Managers, and by the Printers hereof.

ALL Persons indebted for this PAPER, whose Accounts have been above 12 Months standing, are desired to make immediate Payment to the Publishers.

*Imported in the last Ships from* Great-Britain,
*and to be sold by*

# Andrew Dalglish,

*At his Shop opposite the* Orange Tree, SALEM,

A good Assortment of *Scotch* and *English* GOODS—at the very lowest Prices for Cash or short Credit.

*Just imported and to be sold by*

# William M'Alpine

*in* Marlborough-*street*, Boston,

A good Assortment of Books in Divinity, History, Plays, &c.—writing Paper and other Stationary, among which is a new Edition of the Confession of Faith, including most of the ancient Rules of the Church of Scotland.—*The above Articles will be disposed of at the lowest Advance.*

*N. B.* The Subscribers for *Delaune's Plea* are desir'd to call or send for their Books, as it is now above twelve Months since they were printed.

TO BE SOLD,

# By John Head & Comp.

*At their* Sugar-House *near the Rev. Mr.* Cooper's *Meeting*,

A Quantity of choice *Carolina* Pork, in Shipping Order.

*Also*, TAR by the Barrel or larger Quantity.

TO BE SOLD

# By John & Thomas Pitts,

*At their* Store *in King-street*,

A general Assortment of Spring and Fall GOODS, which they will sell cheap for Cash or short Credit.

*Just Imported from* Great Britain,

# By John Greenlaw,

*And to be sold at his Shop the third South of Mr.* Morton's *Tavern at the* WhiteHorse, *South End*,

Sundry Goods, amongst which are, plain, flower'd, spotted & sprig'd lawns, plain, thread and muslin gauzes, strip'd, flower'd & spotted kenting handkerchiefs, Irish, German & Scotch linens, white threads of all numbers, best wax ditto, checks, bed ticks, superfine plaids, double camblets, printed cottons, check'd and printed handkerchiefs, blue, brown, and mix'd german serges, a neat parcel of ribbons, figur'd & plain, mens & womens cotton & worsted stockings, buff & black knit pieces for breeches, horn & twist buttons, table knives & forks, pen knives, mens & womens buckles, girls & boys ditto, sewing silks, garters, tapes, laces, black worsted mitts, worsted bindings, buckrams, Kippens snuff, &c.

*N. B.* The above will be sold on the most reasonable Terms by Wholesale or Retail for Cash only.

Said Greenlaw desires those Persons who have been unreasonably long indebted to him to make speedy Payment, otherwise their Accounts and Notes will be put in suit immediately, without distinction or further Notice.


These are to give Notice to the Candidates for their second Degree this Year, that they attend at the College in this Place, by the tenth Day of *July* next, and if any such neglect to give their Attendance accordingly, without sufficient Reason therefor, they may not expect their said Degrees this Year.

Edw. Holyoke, *President.*

*Cambridge, June* 17. 1765.

Notice is hereby given to all who desire an Admission into *Harvard*-College this Year, that the President and Tutors have determined to attend the Business of Examination on the nineteenth and twentieth Days of *July* next.

Edw. Holyoke, *President.*

*Cambridge, June* 17. 1765.

[*Advertisements omitted will be in our next.*]

Custom-House, Boston, June 29. 1765.

Entred-In.

*Bettenham from London: Blaisdell from White-Haven: Bass from Granada: Beach from Saranam: Gordon from Turks-Island: Freeman & Jenne from North-Carolina: Darricot from Lisbon: Freeman from Georgia: Foggo from Annapolis-Royal: Glover from Nova-Scotia: Rogers from Connecticut.*

Outward-Bound.

*Stocking for Connecticut: Feord & Mallowny for Halifax: Hoskins for Barbados; and Bennet for Madeira.*

Cleared-Out.

*Isaac Smith for Philadelphia: Benja. Smith for Liverpool: Edwards for So. Carolina: Bucknam for No. Carolina: Curtis for Barbados; Atkins and Symmes for Newfoundland: Kent for Newfoundland and Africa: Wier for Quebec: Warren, Holbrook, Doane, Deming & Tharp for Connecticut.*

Imported from LONDON,
And to be sold by Wholesale or Retail, cheap for Cash, by

# Jolley Allen,

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge, in *Boston*, A large Assortment of English and India Goods,

fit for all Seasons, too many to be enumerated in an Advertisement.

ALSO,

IRISH Linnens very cheap;

likewise the very best Sort of Taffity Persians; Womens best *Lynn* made Callimanco Shoes at 36s. O. T. by the single Pair, and cheaper by the Quantity; French Indigo, none better, at Three Pounds five Shillings Old Tenor by the single Pound, and cheaper by the Quantity.

☞ LIKEWISE choice BOHEA TEAS, by the Chest, Hundred, Dozen, or half Dozen, at 40s. O. T. per Pound to licensed Persons, and by the single pound at one Dollar, the half pound at half a Dollar, and the Quarter of a pound at Eleven and three pence: Also the very best Hyson Tea, at Ten Pounds O. T. per Pound, and another Sort at Five Pounds ten Shillings O. T. per pound.

☞ *N. B.* All the above TEAS and INDIGO are warranted of the best Kind; and if otherwise will be taken back, and the Money return'd, by the said *Jolley Allen*.

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# James & Robert Selkrig

*Inform their Customers and Others,*

That they have removed their Store from the lowermost Store, South side of the Town Dock, to No. 16 on the same side, and have in the last Vessels from *London* & *Glasgow* imported a general Assortment of English, Scotch and India Goods,

*Among which are the following, viz.*

Scotch and Irish Linens of all widths, English and Scotch checks, cotton and linen, 3-4th, 7-8th, yard and apron wide, check & silk handerchiefs of all widths, flowered and plain muslin, gauze, sewing silk, twill, buttons, knee garters, combs of all sorts, Scotch plaids, threads of all kinds, blond and trolly lace, white & black mens and womens stockings, worsted, cotton and thread, bindings, cambricks, plain and flowered lawns, callimancoes, calicoes, garters, nankeens, writing paper, stays of all sizes, necklaces, earings, ribbons, and a variety of other Goods, with a neat assortment of cutlery ware, &c.

*N.B.* Ready Cash and the highest Prices for Pot-Ash and old Gold & Silver Lace, at said Store.

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# John Lowell

*Hereby informs his Customers and Others,*

That he has remov'd from the North End to the Shop formerly improv'd by Mr. *William White*, and lately by Capt. *Thomas Davis* in Ann-street, near the Conduit; where he continues to sell all Kinds of Ship-Chandlery Wares, also a variety of Brazlery and Ironmongery Ditto, cheap for Cash.——

Stone Lime, Jamaica Sugar, Piemento.

---

*Imported in the last Ships from* London & Bristol, *by*

# Joshua Gardner & Co.

*And to be sold at their* SHOP *at the Sign of the* Crown & Comb *in Cornhill, near the Post Office,*

A large Assortment of English and India Piece GOODS, suitable for all Seasons.——

*Likewise*, A General Assortment of Hard Wares, at a very low Advance for Cash or short Credit.

---

*Whereas the Great and General Court at* Boston, *in January* 1764, *did grant or order that a Tax of* One Penny *per Acre should be laid on all the Lands lying in the District of* Monson, *in the County of* Hampshire, *being private Property, for two Years successively, and we the Subscribers have assessed said Land pursuant to said Grant or Order of Court, and committed said Assessment to Mr.* Joshua Shaw, *Collector of Taxes in said District*: These are therefore to notify the Proprietors & all Owners of Land in *Monson* aforesaid, that unless they pay said Assessment or Tax to said *Joshua Shaw* in said *Monson*, their Lands or so much of them as will pay said Tax and Charges, will be sold at public Vendue on Tuesday the 19th Day of *September* 1765, at One of the Clock Afternoon, at the Dwelling House of Mr. *James Crowe*, Innholder in said *Monson*, and so from Day to Day said Vendue to be continued by Adjournment or Adjournments till the whole be sold that shall remain unpaid. Dated at *Monson* the 12th Day of *June* 1765. *Aaron Merrick*, *Joseph Craft*, *Joshua Shaw*, } Assessors

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TO BE SOLD,

## The Wharves, Dock, &c. South

Side of King-street, *Boston*; also two small Tenements in Essex-street, and a Dwelling-House & Land, and a House Lot beside in Pleasant-street, Parcels of the Estate late of Mr. *Benjamin Peck* of *New-York*, deceased. Enquire of the Owners at Mrs. *Arthur's* in Marlborough-street, or of *William Read* in Queen-street, *Boston*.

---

# Samuel Eliot

*Has imported in the Captains* Marshall *and* Jacobson *from* LONDON, *and Captain* Southcott *from* BRISTOL,

A large Assortment of *English* and *India* GOODS, consisting of the following Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest Rates by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, just above the Market, *Viz.*

A Genteel assortment of superfine cloths
coloured fustians
duroys
best damascus for mens waistcoats
black, cloth-colour'd and crimson breeches patterns
an assortment of callicoes and patches
figur'd cotton & linens
blue and white, and dark striped hollands
colour'd & black ell-wide persians (ditto
blue, white & pink narrow
pink, white & blue figur'd cardinal silk
blue, pink & black sattin
cloth-col[d] F[i]g. lutestring
black and cloth taffeties
niccanees and tapsails
dark cotton gowns
blue and white ditto
a very large assortment of broglios
Turkey tippees
bengals and peniascoes
fashion garland trimming
black alamode
very nice book-muslin
5-qrs & 6-qrs sheer-muslin
ell-wide & 6-qrs thick ditto
yard-wide cambricks
ditto the common width
packet cambricks
yard-wide, 7-8 & packet lawns
thread, silk & tinsel tippets and turbans
coloured & black feathers
head flowers & childrens fillets
plain & figur[d] black gauze
figur[d] & plain white gauze
best cap wire
white & black silk mitts
cut & siz'd black ditto
black worsted mitts
colour'd & white lamb d[o]
a good assortm. of ribbons
paddle stick fans
bone, ebony & ivory fans
fring'd & plain black Barcelona handkerchiefs
alamode ditto
mens superfine black silk hose plain and ribb'd
white ditto
mens and womens cotton and thread hose
mens brown thread ditto
worsted ditto
cap lace
blond and trolly lace
stamp'd white & black lace
very nice trimm'd chipt bonnets
coarse & fine untrimm'd chipt hats (ditto
yard-wide India dimitty
yard-wide flowered ditto
plain & corded half-yard dimitty
clouting diapers
3-qrs & half-yard diapers
table-cloths
3-qrs, 7-8th & yard-wide Irish linens
Irish & Russia sheeting
3-qrs dowlass & garlix
long lawns
white water'd tabby
3-qrs, 7-8th & yard-wide cotton checks
a large assortment apron check (check
blue and white furniture colour[d] & mourning grizet
muslinets plain & figur'd
colour'd brilliants
tuterize budoys
half & yard-wide poplins
strip'd & cross-bar'd stuffs
a large assortment of double camblets
ditto for roqueloes
russels and prussianets
alapeens black & colour'd
an assortment of silk handkerchiefs
yellow holland
stay braid and strapping cords ferrets
a great variety of womens and childrens stays
strip'd & birdseye camblet
black & cloth cotton velvet
cotton velvet figured waistcoat shapes
middling and low-priced broadcloths
blue, black and cloth-colour'd serges
scarlet and blue ratteens
emboss'd serges
white flannel
strip'd & figur'd swan-skin
swanskin for ironing cloths
red drapery bayes
half-thicks
strip'd, scarlet & green caps
mens glove tops
Bristol & London shalloons
tammies and durants
callimancoes
everlasting
mohair, silk & hair, and scarf twist
silk & hair and horse hair buttons
broad qualities
shoe ditto
filletings and tapes
sewing silks
black gimp
snail trimming
all gimp ditto
pink & white lace
black cardinal silk
mens buckrams
brown holland and white ditto
yellow canvass
Russia linens
oznabrigs & ticklenburg
check'd, spotted & flower'd linnen handkerchiefs
cotton romalls
strip'd tape & none so pretty
coloured threads
pins and gartering
womens English shoes
clogs and goloshoes
cape velvets
womens black velvet
knee garters
shirt buttons
hair plushes
plain cambleteens
knit waistcoats
plain black sattin hats
black quilted ditto
cotton stay laces
green, blue & black lutestring.

ALSO, An Assortment of Cups and Saucers, Poland Starch, by the Cask or lesser Quantity, Crewells, double wash'd and other metal Buttons, Ivory Combs, Ravens Duck, Writing and Cartridge Paper, Slates, Quills, and Ink-powder, Butt Soles, GREEN TEA in pound and half-pound Canisters, at *Two Dollars and half* per Pound.

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# Choice bottled Claret,

and Quart Bottles in Hampers, to be sold by NATH. COFFIN, at his Shop near the South Fish-Market.

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# John Appleton,

*Has imported in Capts.* Scott *and* Marshall, *who are just arrived from* LONDON,

A fresh Assortment of Goods——

*among which are the following Articles, which he sells at the very lowest Rates, by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop in* SALEM,

A Large Assortment of Callicoes & Patches
Printed Linens
Printed Cotton & Linens
Striped Holland and Cotton Gowns
Ell-wide Persians
Pink, blue and green narrow Persians
Pink, blue & black Sattins
Plain & figur'd Bangalls
Colour'd & black Thicksets
Sagathees Fustians
Strip'd and figur'd white Fustians
Cambricks Lawns
Muslins Cap Lace
Black blond & bone Lace
Black & white Parisnett
Plain and figur'd black and white Gauze
Sprig'd black Sattin
Mens superfine silk Hose
A large assortment of Mens worsted Hose
Womens cotton & worsted Hose
Mens thread & cotton Hose
3-4th, 7-8th & yard wide Irish Linens
3-4th & 7-8th Garletts
Long Lawns Tandems
Irish Sheeting
Half and 3-qr Diapers
Napkining Diapers
3-qr Dowlass
Black Lutestring
Broad & narrow Alamode
Black Alamode for Handkerchiefs
Cyprus Hat Crape
Mens and Womens white Kid Gloves
Mens and Womens black Lamb Gloves
Black Shammy Gloves
Bombazines and Crapes
Muslinets and Grezets for Mourning
Ditto colour'd
Plain and sprig'd yard wide Poplins
Black, blue and coloured superfine Broad Cloth
A good assortment of low-priced Cloths
A large assortment of silk Handkerchiefs
Black fring'd Barcelona Cravats
Shalloons of all colours
Tammies and Durants
Black & green Everlasting
All colors of Callimancoes
Double & single Russell
Yard wide figur'd Stuffs
Sprig'd Mecklingburgs
Brilliants
Tabaretts
Chip Bonnets for covering
Broad and narrow Quality Letter'd & striped Garters
Tapes of all numbers
Pins Needles
Black, crimson & coloured cotton Shapes
Black and coloured cotton Velvet
Womens black Velvet
Three and four thread Breeches Patterns
Plain and strip'd Camblets
Black & colour'd Taffaty
Trimmings for Stays
Hat Trimming
Womens & Childrens Stays
India Nankeens
Check'd linen and cotton Handkerchiefs
Sewing Silks
White & colour'd Threads
Buttons Twist
Silk and Hair
Brown and Stay Buckram
Black Russell
Black & white Ribbons
A good assortment of fashionable Ribbons
Womens white & colour'd Mitts
Cloth & black Silk Mitts
Canvas for Working
Blue, black and coloured German Serge
Gown Trimmings
Head Flowers
Figur'd Mode for Cardinals
Snail Trimming
Gimp Trimming
Strip'd Swanskins
Drapery & Colchester Baize
White Flannell
Green & colour'd Ratteens
Barr[a]tirizes
Os[n]abrigs Ticklinburg
[illegible] and Ravens Duck
Russia Linens
3-4th, 7-8th and yard wide Manchester Checks
Apron Checks
Bed Ticking
Bed Bunts Knee Garters
An assortment of Womens and Childrens Fans
English and Poland Starch
Writing Paper
Ink Powder
Wafers Dutch Quills
Accompt Books
Press Paper
Cartridge Paper
English Butt Soles
Also the best Bohea Tea
——&c. &c. &c.——6w

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TO BE SOLD,

## The Hulls of two likely well-

built double deck'd Brigantines, built of the best white Oak Timber and Plank, burthen One Hundred Ton each. Now on the Stocks, and in a few Days will be compleatly finished and launched.—For further Particulars enquire of *Joseph* & *William Russell*, at Providence.

☞ If it suits the Purchaser, Half Cash and Half *English* Goods will be taken for the above.

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## This is to inform the Publick,

That there are three Bakers lately come from *London*, who would serve any Baker that wants to hire them as Journeymen, &c. Enquire at the Sign of the Bull, at the lower End of Summer-street.

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## Any Persons that have Demands

on the Estate of the Honorable THOMAS LECHMERE, deceased, may apply for Payment either to *Richard Lechmere* of *Cambridge*, or *Jonathon Simpson* of *Boston*, Executors.

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High-water at *BOSTON*, and Sun's Rising and Setting for the ensuing Week.

| *High-Water.* | H. M. | ☉ *rises* H. M. | ☉ *sets* H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MONDAY, | 10 14 | 4 28 | 7 32 |
| TUESDAY, | 11 5 | 4 28 | 7 32 |
| WEDNESDAY, | 11 52 | 4 28 | 7 32 |
| THURSDAY, | 12 38 | 4 29 | 7 31 |
| FRIDAY, | 1 16 | 4 29 | 7 31 |
| SATURDAY, | 2 14 | 4 29 | 7 31 |
| SUNDAY, | 3 4 | 4 30 | 7 30 |

*Full Tuesday Afternoon.*

*BOSTON*: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.